

No. 14,776.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1900-TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

period can have The Star mailed to them to any address in the United States or Canada, by ordering it at Terms, 13 cents per week; 25 cents month. Invariably in advance. Subscribers changing their address from one Post-office to another should give the last address as well as the

THE STAR BY MAIL

Persons leaving the city for any

quest to Pacify China.

Prince Tuan Orders Chinese Gen- Hope Revived That Foreigners eral to Attack Nankin.

J. D. CLARK'S VIEWS JAPAN TO HEAD THE RELIEF

LONDON, July 7.—The Japanese minister, Kato Takaati, received a dispatch from Tokio this morning giving his government's reply to Great Britain's question as to whether, with the consent of the other powers, Japan is willing to send large re-

Japan replied that she was prepared to carry out the suggestion, and that one division would be disputched immediately.

BERLIN, July 7.-A semi-official note says: "In replying to Japan's recent retoward China Germany declared she rerarded the maintenance of barmony among he powers as of prime importance, and accordingly, assent to any measures not objected to in other quarters."

ATTACK ON NANKIN ORDERED.

Prince Tuan Directs Chinese General to Employ 18,000 Troops.

SHANGHAI, Friday, July 6.-Prince Tuan on Nankin with 18,000 Germandrilled troops. It is doubtful if he will obey, but, in any case, Vicerov Lui is helieved to be able to safely hold Nankin. He has fifteen warships on the Yangtse Klang, and Great Britain is ready to assist this opponent of the rebel government. The eparture of anti-foreign Taotai, Sheng, for Nankin is causing anxiety. SEATTLE, Wash., July 7.-J. D. Clark.

editor of the Shanghai Mercury and war correspondent of the London News, arrived here today on the Rio Jun Maru from Shanghal. He has been a resident of China for forty years.

Speaking of the conditions there Mr.

"I see by the dispatches that hope has been given up for the safety of the foreigners in Pekin. I cannot think the conditions warrant this belief and am of the opinion that they are yet safe and will be for a great length of time. The British legation building is a large and strongly built place, and while there may have been mfort on account of the lack of sufficient supplies, I am convinced it could withstand attack. Probably 125 persons are within the legation.

Boxers Are Diplomatic.

While the Boxers are in control of Pekin and the hue and cry is 'kill foreigners,' they are wise enough to know the death knell of the cause they espouse would be sounded in a wholesale slaughter of for-

"I have the best hopes for the safety of provinces. The vicerovs are not really in sympathy with the Boxer movement and at least semi-friendly toward foreigners.

'It will be necessary for the powers to gather a sufficient force not only to take Pekin, but to capture the emperor, empress dowager and other Boxer heads. Just as ong as they are allowed freedom there will be trouble and atrocities."

CANTON, Friday, July 6.-Quiet controops in the streets to prevent disturb-nces. A steamer intended to convey Li Hung Chang northward sailed today esten sibly bound for Kiu Kuang. She took 250 packages of Li Hung Chang's goods,

ANOTHER RUMOR OF MASSACRE.

It is Wholly at Variance With An other Shanghai Dispatch.

LONDON, July 7,-"The massacre of the Soreign ministers, the women, the children and the European guards at Pekin, after eighteen days of hopeless resistance, is confirmed," says a dispatch from Shanghai dated July 6 and received in London today.

"When the food and ammunition were exhausted," continues the dispatch, "the Chinese flends closed in upon the legations and butchered all those who remained alive. Afterward they set fire to the legation buildings, in which the remains of the victims were consumed in one horrible holo

The dispatch does not state the source from which the news of this confirmation is received, but it is thought that this is indicated by another Shanghal dispatch which states that the taotal or officer in charge of several departments at Shangha and vicinity now admits that no legations exist in Pekin. They are said to have beer exterminated, and it is admitted that no foreigners have been left alive.

Reports of atrocities committed by Prince Tuan upon the Chinese are appalling. He had 4,000 leading Chinese butchered, it is said, for merely daring to petition him to control the orgie of blood and restrain his followers. The dispatch concludes with the announcement that ex-Viceroy Chi Li Wang Wen Chao has been killed by the Boxers. Reports from natives who left Pekin June 24 continue to arrive, but they are to a large extent merely variations of the stories

already published. A dispatch from Taku says that the last message from Mr. Edwin Conger, the United States minister at Pekin, brough

there by runners, reads as follows:
"We are besieged. The provisions are be

coming exhausted, and the situation is des-perate. The relief force should advance and give us notice by signal." Runners also confirm the report of the

burning of the native city of Pekin In London it is hardly doubted that the worst has happened, though the friends of those who were besieged at Pekin cling to the last slender hope that Sir Robert Hart thoroughly trusted by the Chinese, maneged, by the promise of bribes, to induce the Boxer leaders to protect the women and

Noted Horse Trainer Killed.

TERRA HAUTE, Ind., July 7 .- Harry Mc trainer of trotting horses, was run over and killed by a street car. He had been employed by George Starr for the past year. Gowan of Louisville, Ky., a well-known

Gen. Barry Off to the Philippines. CHICAGO, July 7.-Brigadier General Thomas H. Barry passed through Chicago last night, on his way to the Philippines, where he is to be chief of staff under Gen. MacArthur.

JAPAN READY TO ACT LEGATIONS HOLD OUT

Satisfactory Reply to England's Re- They Had Not Been Massacred July 3.

GERMANY AGREES TO THE PLAN ADVICES FROM CONSUL GEN. GOODNOW

May Yet Be Rescued.

LONDON, July 7.-Jardine, Matheson & Co. of Shanghai have telegraphed to their London house as follows:

"SHANGHAI, July 7. "The British legation was standing July 2. There are reassuring reports regarding

the lives of Europeans."

A dispatch was received today at the London office of the inspectorate of Chinese maritime customs, from Shanghai, saving: "A courier left Pekin July 3, when two legations were holding out against troops and Boxers. Troops had lost 2,000 men and Boxers many leaders."

A dispatch was received this morning at the State Department from Mr. Goodnow, consul general at Shanghai, dated 9:20 a.m., July 7, saying that the legations were still standing upon the 3d, and that the recent attacks of the Boxers have been slight. They seem disposed to adopt starvattion methods.

Secretary Hay's Belief.

Secretary Hay today gave expression to some theories as to the situation in Pekin that will carry some hope that the foreigners in the capital have not been butchered and may yet escape. The Secretary's ideas

ers in the capital have not been butchered and may yet escape. The Secretary's ideas are of importance and great interest. They were based upon the telegram from Consul General Goodnow.

Secretary Hay said that the probable death of the emperor and the empress had thrown upon Prince Tuan, father of the heir apparent, great responsibilities. These responsibilities might make Prince Tuan come to his senses and begin the undoing of the vile program of which it is believed all over the civilized world ne is the father. The Secretary argued that Prince Tuan would look to the interests of his son, the heir apparent, and might desire to make the nations of the world believe that he was really the one who had prevented the murder of all the foreigners. If this view of Prince Tuan should prove the correct one, the idea is that he may gradually put a stop to the rioting and eventually save the lives of all the foreign ministers and their guards, thereby possibly saving the Chinese nations, and restoring peace.

Frince Tuan is charged with being the ringleader in the opposition to foregners and with having lead the Boxers and imperial troops who have been fighting and murdering. The new view of him would

and with having lead the Boxers and imperial troops who have been fighting and murdering. The new view of him would indicate craft and more or less control of the situation at Pekin.

Secretary Hay this morning sent a personal note to Mrs. Field, widow of exJustice Field, telling her of the news from Pekin up to July 3. Mrs. Field has made a number of inquiries on account of her sister, Mrs. Condit-Smith, whose daughter is with Minister Conger at Pekin. Miss Condit-Smith went to Pekin not long ago from Japan. from Japan.

Hope Was Revived.

The important dispatch to the State Department from Consul General Goodnow this morning had the effect to revive hope in a measure that the legationers, or at least some of them, are still alive in Pekin. Having survived at least two weeks longer than was supposed to be possible, and certainly being alive five days ago, the unfortunate ministers and their staffs and guards may be still holding out. In fact, if the only active enemy they have now to face is starvation, as Consul General Goodnow indicates, the officials believe there is substantial ground for the hope that they may hold out and that the horrible stories of the last few days from Shanghai of nameless crimes and massacres committed upon the legationers are at least premature.

Exertions to Be Redoubled.

One certain effect of Consul General Goodnow's dispatch will be to cause the official here, and, without doubt, the European governments, to redouble their exertions to push forward a force to Pekin. The main nope for speedy action, however, is still in Japan. According to the Japanese legation here, which has late advices from Tokio, 22,600 Japanese soldlers are now on Chinese soil. If this report is true, then the Japan-



Col. Liseum. Commander American Forces in China,

ese government has accomplished much more than was expected. The State Department's advices have indicated that about that number of Japanese troops were being mobilized in Japan, and were practically ready for embarkation, but it was scarcely expected that they could be landed at Taku or Tien Tsin in less than ten days or a fortnight, at best. If, however, the Japanese government has been as forward as is now reported, the officials here see no reason why the advance to Pekin should not begin immediately.

International Co-Operation. Japan is not expected to make this cam-paign single-handed. The international

force at Taku and Tien Tsin will co-operate o the utmost with the Japanese army corps in the movement against Pekin. What form that co-operation is to take is not known yet; such details are left to the commanders in the field. Perhaps it will be regarded as good strategy to keep the international force at Taku and at Tien Tsin and the Pei Ho country in order to maintain an effective and certain base,

while the Japanese troops push on to Pekin.

It is said that Japan is to be compensated for the work she is about to undertake in the common cause. Her military preparations are very extensive, and the in this city.



VALUABLE FOOTHOLD.

campaign is certain to involve heavy cost. It would be unjust to expect Japan to meet this herself. She has no missionaries in China, and consequently is perhaps less interested selfishly than any of the powers in the terrible happenings in Shan Tung and Pekin. It is conjectured that this question of compensation is after all what has caused the apparent delay in the resumption of the campaign against Pekin, but it is believed that this having now been adjusted, military operations will progress rapidly.

rapidly The Payment to Japan.

If the powers have agreed upon the form Japan's indemnity is to assume, the facts cannot be elleited here. The impression, however, is that there will be a money indemnity, the belief being based on the fact that such is the only form of indemnity so that such is the only form of indemnity so far suggested that would be the least likely to arouse international jealousies. Either China itself, or the powers collectively, would have to provide for the payment of this indemnity, though, even in the first case, it is probable that the powers' contribution would be in the nature of a loan, and in the end China would be obliged to work good the advance through some form make good the advance through some form

of taxation.
The State Department has not yet heard. directly from the Russian government as to Japan's proposition to supply the major portion of force required for the Pekin campaign, but it has not the least doubt that Russia makes no objection. In fact, the department has gathered that all of the European governments have taken a similar view of the Japanese proposition and it is disposed to feel some pride in the fact that it was through the advances made in the first place by the United States government that this happy accord has been brought about.

Minister Wu Clings to Hope.

No one in Washington is more anxious to hear of the safety of the foreign legations in Pekin than Mr. Wu, the Chinese minister. He carefully reads every word of Chinese news that appears in the papers, and eagerly asks all the reporters who call upon nese news that appears in the papers, and eagerly asks all the reporters who call upon him for the latest developments in the Chinese situation. He also keeps in close touch with the officials in Washington, and makes periodical visits to the State Department to ascertain if any intelligence has come to hand. His interest in what is transpiring is of the keenest character, as he realizes the grave danger with which his country is threatened.

Mr. Wu, while apprehensive of what may have happened as a result of the existing disturbances in Pekin and other parts of northern China, still clings to the hope that the reports which have come of the sacking of the legations and the murder of the ministers have been exaggerated, and that when the truth becomes Known affairs will not be in the sorry plight in which they are now represented to be. At the same time he has no positive information on which to base his hopes, resting them mainly on the belief that whoever may now be at the head of the government will be able to keep the unruly elements in hand and prevent any wholesale murder of foreigners. If the ministers are in the British legation he believes they can hold out for some time; that is, unless they have exhausted their supplies of provisions and ammunition. A limited number, safely intrenched under favorable circumstances for nreatened. Mr. Wu, while apprehensive of what may trenched under favorable circumstances for time, he says, might hold out against a orce of Chinese ten times as large. Most

force of Chinese ten times as large. Most of the Chinese imperial troops, he says, are loyal to the government, and he takes comfort in the hope that they will uphold it in its efforts to put down the revolters.

As already stated, the minister does not believe there will be any demonstrations against foreigners in the central and southern provinces of the empire. Any indications of that character he feels will be promptly put down by the vigilance of the viceroys of the various provinces. viceroys of the various provinces.

Minister Wu had received no news from
China today and did not go to the State
Department this morning, as is his custom

ARCHBISHOP CHAPELLE.

Will Report on the Philippines to the

when he has any advices to communicate,

Pope.

A letter has been received here from Archbishop Chapelle, to whom was delegated the adjudication of the dispute between the religious orders and the civil authorities in the Philippines, in which he states that during the past six months ne has carefully examined every point hearing on the subject and will soon make his per-sonal report to the pope.

Returning on the Warren. The War Department has advices from Manila to the effect that the battalion of the 23d Infantry which sailed from Manila for San Francisco July 1 on board the

NO LEAVES WITH PAY. Acting Controller's Decision Regard-

ing Printers of the Census Bureau.

Mr. L. P. Mitchell, the acting controller of the treasury, has decided that employes of the printing division of the census bureau are not entitled to leave of absence with pay. Director Merriam made inquiry as to

"In view of what I have piready said, I am forced to the conclusion that the right to pay an employe of the government whose compensation depends upon actual employ-ment or upon piecework, during leave of ment or upon plecework, during leave of absence, must depend upon specific provision of law authorizing such payment or some specific appropriation for that object, as in the case of the employes of the government printing office, and cannot be inferred from and is not embraced in the general law applicable to lea: e of absence with pay. Upon the facts, as I understand them, I am of the opinion, and so decide, that you are not authorized to pay the persons in the census printing office who are employed by you at a stipulated compensation per hour at the same compensation as is paid for similar work in the govpensation per hour at the same compensation as is paid for similar work in the government printing office during leave of ab

THE CENSUS BUILDING.

Exhaust Fans to Be Used to Cool the Temperature,

Improvements to the census office buildng have been ordered which, it is believed, will result in greatly improving the ventila the employes are accommodated. These improvements contemplate the placing of large exhaust fans in the roofs over the two halls, by which means the impure air will constantly be carried out of the build-

As at present constructed there is a glass eiling over both of these halls which forms a large air space under the glass roof. It was supposed that satisfactory results in keeping the place cool and in securing ventiation would be obtained by means of thi form of construction. The plan contemplated was to open the windows immediately under the roof at night and allow the

plated was to open the windows immediately under the roof at night and allow the spaces over the ceilings to cool off, and then by closing the place before the heat of the day to impound the cool air under the roof. The plan now to be carried out provides for six exhaust fans under the roof of each hall. With these fans working and with the windows of the glass ceiling opened, it is believed a constant current of air can be kept up from the work rooms and out of the roof ventilators.

While these improvements will be made at once it is not believed by officials of the census office that the state of things has been as bad as they have been represented. A record of the temperature in the Union building, where the work of the census is also being done, shows that up to 2 o'clock the Union building was actually warmer than the census office. Between 2 and 3 o'clock the chause office. Between 2 and 3 o'clock the chause office temperature was registered as high as 98, while at the Union building at the same hour it was a couple-of degrees cooler.

It is believed at the census office that the temperature was registered as high as 98, while at the Union building at the same hour it was a couple-of degrees cooler.

It is believed at the census office that the temperature there has not been reliably recorded, because cheap thermometers have been used, whereas today thermometers were received from the weather bureau, and they will record the temperature hereafter.

At the census office it is aid that yester-

after.

At the census office it is said that yester-day only one lady found it necessary to leave her work and go home, and her illness was directly traceable to a too liberal dies of plums on the 4th of July.

PHILIPPINE CAVALRY ORGANIZED. A Squadron Formed Constating

The War Department has been inform of the organization of a squadron of Phil-

ippine cavalry by Lieut, Col. Wilber E. Wilder, 43d Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, consisting of four troops of native scouts having a maximum of 120 men to a troop, and a squadron non-commissioned staff of one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant and one commissary sergeant, engaged to serve until June 30, 1901, unless ooner discharged. The monthly pay and clothing allowance of these scouts are in Mexican coin as fol-

Sergeant major, monthly pay, \$30; month-Sergeant major, monthly pay, \$30; monthly clothing allowance, \$3; quartermaster sergeant, \$30, \$3; commissary sergeant, \$30, \$3; first sergeant, \$30, \$3; sergeant, \$21.60, \$3; corporal, \$18, \$3; private, \$15.60, \$3.

The barracks at Caloocan have been designated as the rendezvous of the squadron. The officers and non-commissioned officers

of the United States army on duty with the battalion of Macabebe scouts have been retained for duty with the squadron.

The following named officers are announced as officers of the Philippine cavalry: Maj. M. A. Batson, Capt. Joseph C. Castner, Capt. James N. Munro, Capt. Willam C. Geiger, Capt. Francis H. Cameron, First Lieut. David H. Biddle, First Lieut. James Conway and First Lieut. Clarence C. Culver. what he should do. After reviewing the ease fully, Mr. Mitchell concludes:

AN OFFICER REPRIMANDED.

Permitted the Looting of Fllipino Homes by American Troops. Second Lieut. Francis J. E'lison, 30th Volunteer Infantry, was recently tried by court-martial at Talabas, Luzon, P. I., on charges of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline and of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentle-man. It was alleged that the officer while in command of a detail duly ordered for the purpose of procuring fresh meat for the use of the garrison at Atlmonan, Tayabas, Island of Luzon, received from enlisted men of the said detail and appropriated for his own use and benefit certain articles of value and use, including a diamond glass cutter, one bugle with case, three canes with silver heads, one box of canned goods, two bottles of wine, two bottles of rum, one double-barreled shotgun, knowing that said articles were obtained by his man by lociting heads along the local said articles.

tles of rum, one double-barreled shotgun, knowing that said articles were obtained by his men by looting houses along the route taken by said detal, and from which the native occupants had fled.

The court found the officer Ruilty of the charge of permitting the looting by his soldiers, but not of appropriating the articles to his own use. He was sentenced to be reprimanded. The sentence was approved and the following reprimand was issued:

"In executing the sentence of the court the reviewing authority deems it proper to remind Lieutenant Ellison that the offense of which he has been found guilty shows a marked lack of appreciation of his duties as an officer, by example and otherduties as an officer, by example and other-wise, in failing to prevent looting by so-diers under his command. It is hoped that wise, in failing to prevent looting by soldiers under his command. It is hoped that this officer, who is capable of better things, will bear in mind that his army is here to protect, not despoil; that such acts can only tend to discredit a just cause, and that the articles of war and orders repeatedly issued enjoin all officers to be scrupulously exact in repressing all abuses of this character."

JUDGE SPRINGER PLEASED.

Praises the Ticket and Says the Silver Question Has Been Put Away.

Speaking of the democratic national ticket today, ex-Representative Springer o Illinois said: "It is the best tiexes that could have been nominated by the democrats. I represented in Congress an adjoining district to Mr. Stevenson's many years and know how popular he is. Many things at Kansas City indicated that sany things at Kansas City indicated that the gold democrats are going to get back into line, and will support the ticket. The silver question is practically disposed of. It is put away off in a corner, and will cause no trouble."

COL. PETTIT ACQUITTED.

Accused of Unsoldierly Conduct in Surrendering a Prisoner. The following cablegram was received at he War Department from General Mac-

"Col. James S. Pettit, 31st U. S. Volunteer Infantry, acquitted by general courtmartial."

Arthur, dated today:

This is the end of a long trial, Colonel Pettit was tried on a charge of having turned over a native prisoner to a dato in Mindanao, who cruelly executed the man. The victim had been accused of plotting to overthrow the Americans in the Island and had been made a prisoner by the 31st Infantry. The dato demanded his surrender for trial. Colonel Pettit acquiesced and the dato made short work of the prisoner. The court-martial was founded upon a charge that Colonel Pettit's conduct was unsoldierly and tended to bring the American arms into contempt. The court-martial, which started at Manila, was continued in the southern islands, where the evidence was to be found. It was at one time reported that Webb Hayes, son of ex-President Hayes, a lleutenant colonel of the same regiment, had thrown up his commission because of dissatisfaction with Colonel Pettit's conduct in that affair. Upon his arrival in this country, however. Lieutenant Colonel Hayes contradicted this statement, and came out in a strong defense of Colonel Pettit's course. and had been made a prisoner by the 31st Infantry. The dato demanded his surren-

Bank Reports Called For. Mr. Dawes, the controller of the current cy, has issued a call for reports of the con-dition of national banks at the close of business Friday, June 29.

The New Organization in Session Democrats, However, Have Many This Afternoon.

HEADS OF SCHOOLS CONSULTED THE POSSIBILITIES IN NEW YORK

Speculation as to the Choice of Fear That Populists Will Seek Superintendent.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY RESULT OF THE CONFERENCE

District will be the ultimate results of a meeting which began today at 1 o'clock at the Franklin building, when the board of education recently created for the purpose of taking complete charge of everything bow far Hill can control the New York depertaining to the public school system of the nation's capital gathered for practical purposes. The initial meeting of the board vas, of courx, also practical, as organization was effected and general interchange of views as to the policy to be followed indulged in.

The meeting today was for the purpose of conferring with the supervising prin-cipals of the various districts and the direction of high schools, and having what each had to propose as best in his opinion to remedy any existing evils in the system and promote its efficiency. There were present President Charles J. Bell, Vice President George H. Harries, Secretary J. F. Bundy, Mrs. Henry Litchfield West, Mrs. J. R. Francis, Dr. Richard Kingsman and Mr. J. Holdsworth Gordon, comprising the board, and Dr. F. R. Lane, director of high schools; Supervising Principals C. S. Clark board, and Dr. F. R. Lane, director of high schools: Supervising Principals C. S. Clark of the first district, N. P. Gage of the sec-ond, A. T. Stuart of the third, Isaac Fairbrother of the fourth, B. T. Janney of the fifth, W. B. Patterson of the sixth, J. R. Keene of the seventh, J. T. Freeman of the eighth, W. S. Montgomery of the ninth, J. H. N. Waring of the tenth, and E. W. Brown of the eleventh, the last three named being the supervising principals of the colored schools.

the colored schools.

Superintendent Powell was not present or at the building when introductions of the principals to the members of the board had

principals to the members of the board had been concluded. President Bell said a series of questions had been prepared which would be given to the principals and the director, and to which the board wished they would send in written replies by Tuesday next. The questions are as follows:

Lines of Questions 1. Is the curriculum too wide in the graded schools, and, if so, how should it be reduced?

2. To what extent should drill work be adopted in the various grades?

3. Should children be advanced from grade to grade upon recommendation of teachers, approved by supervising prin-cipals, or on special examinations conduct-ed for the purpose of determining fitness of

4. Up to what grade should the elementary studies form an important part of the

tary studies form an important part of the curriculum?

5. How should the promotion of teachers be made? Should increase of salary necessitate a removal to a higher grade?

6. State what are, in your opinion, the most valuable text books on the following subjects: Reading, arithmetic, geography, spelling, grammar, American history.

7. How should writing be taught? By blackboard work or copybook?

8. State what subjects should be taught in graded public schools to give the greatest benefit to the largest number of pupils.

9. Do you approve of double class work?

Give reasons for and against.

10 To what extent should manual training be taught in the graded schools?

10 To what extent should manual training be taught in the graded schools?

11. To what extent should home study be encouraged in the lower grades?

12. Do you consider half-day schools advisable for the younger children?

The principals then departed and the board went into executive session.

Applications for Positions. There were many other visitors to the

building besides those already named, and these were place hunters or their "influ ence," seeking to secure some of the patrenage in the bestowal of the board.

As for the members they either brough with them or had forwarded in advance huge bundles of applications and indorse meats for every position from that of st

meats for every position from that of superintendent down to that of messenger, including teacherships and janitors' places. A casual observer was reminded very much of the onslaught on the census office that Director Merriam knows so well about. It was stated at the conclusion of the former meeting that the superintendent of schools, two assistant superintendents and the secretary to the board would be selected at the meeting today, and the guessers had this morning gone so far as to state as their pretty positive opinions that Mr. J. T. Freeman would be chosen to succeed Superintendent Powell, and that Mrs. I. G. Myers, the principal of the Normal School, would be made assistant superintendent for the white schools.

would be made assistant superintendent for the white schools.

To those who doubted the value of the guess about Mrs. Myers because of her sex it was stated with apparent force that about 1,100 of the 1,150 teachers in the District schools are women, and that it would be a recognition of them if Mrs. Myers were

chosen.
"We women teachers have lots of things we would like to call attention to," said one of the women teachers, "and they are often of a character that we cannot tell to

At 3 o'clock the board was still in execu-tive session, and it was understood that no tive session, and it was understood that no action had yet been taken in selecting the superintendent and other officials.

and as divergent as such lines of thought

Some Probable Policies. The speculation over the probable policy of the board has been wide and general

always are. It is within the bounds of fact, however, to state that it will be conservative, so far as conservatism is permissible in dealing with such a vital question as the education of the young. That there will be greater attention paid to what is preverly known as common school education permits no questioning. The members of the board are distinctly advocates of this system. The veneer of superficiality will be, it is believed, disregarded entirely in the pursuit of the practical and lasting. The members of the board are well aware that 60 per cent of the school children educated at public expense in the District leave school when they have reached the sixth grade. This percentage represents to a very large extent the children of parents who cannot afford to give, their boys and girls high education, and whose means are such that as soon as the children reach an age when they can be helpful in bread earning they are introduced to that responsibility on a limited scale. tive, so far as conservatism is permissibl limited scale.
Upon the education of this 60 per cent of

the scholars the board is also aware that but 30 per cent of the total amount annu-ally available for public schools is expend-ed. The readjustment of this admittedly uned. The readjustment of this admittedly un-fair ratio will be undoubtedly one of the earliest accomplishments of the beard.

The curriculum of the High Schools will also, it is believed, come in for considera-tion very soon. There will be, it is believed, more stamina and less of the superficial veneer alluded to above when the prun-ter brife is applied. ing knife is applied.

A Matter of Record. Some idea of how shallow are the re-sults of the High School system as con-

ducted up to the present was gained at a recent examination of fifty-three girls who desired to enter the Normal School and (Continued on Second Page.)

SCHOOL BOARD MEETS CLAIM UNITED PARTY

Contingencies to Meet.

Middle of the Road.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 7.-The democrais are going into the fight with a "united How much the unity amounts to is party." cepted the defeat of Towne and indorsed following may not diminish, but its proswere pictured when the leaders of that sarty expected the nomination of Towne, The leaders say that they have accom-plished everything they sought except the nomination of Towne, and there can be no doubt that their support of Bryan was a powerful element in securing the placing of "sixteen to one" in the platform, Bryan proposition if it had not been for the silver republicans and populists. The balk of the democratic convention wanted to avoid the silver question as far as possible. This de-sire on the part of the democrats was em-

who comes as near representing to views on that question as any man whom they could have nominated. on that question as any man whom they could have nominated.

The members of the populist committee conferred all night over the problem of what they should do, the proposition before them, as before the silver republicans, being the indorsement of the democratic ticket. The leaders were very apprehensive that many of the populists throughout the country who have thus far stood loyally by Bryan will be driven into the "middle of the road." There are many things yet to be seen before it can be determined how well the triple alliance will hold during the campaign with the fourth element of gold democracy injected into it. If the rank and file of the populists do not conclude to support the ticket there will be great danger of Bryan losing his own state.

REFERRED TO A SURCOMMITTEE.

REFERRED TO A SUBCOMMITTEE. Contest for Committeeman From Dis-trict May Be Decided Today.

ecial From a Staff Correspondent KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 7.-When the democratic national committee met yester-day afternoon, after the adjournment of the convention, the contest for committee men from the District of Columbia and the territories came up. After some talk a motion was made and adopted referring the settlement of the District case to a subcommittee consisting of the following: Jones of Arkansas, Blanchard of Louisiana, Stone of Missouri, Taggart of Indiana. Gahan of Illinois and Ryan of Wisconsin.

Gahan of Illinois and Ryan of Wisconsin. This subcommittee will take testimony in the contest and render a decision as to who shall be appointed national committeeman. Their action is authorized by the convention, which, just before adjournment, voted down the resolution offered by the Indian territory neople to refer all the contests back to the territories.

While the national committee was struggling with these cases a diversion was created on the outside. An adherent of the Holmead faction made some highly insulting remarks about the Norris faction, excepting Mr. Norris from the anathema, however. One of Mr. Norris' henchmen asked if the epithet was intended to apply to him. Receiving an affirmative answer, to him. Receiving an affirmative answer, he resented it and there was a lively mix-up for several minutes. The police rushed in and prevented further hostilities. At midnight the Norris and Holmead

At midnight the Norris and Homeau factions were as chummy with each other as could be. The white dove of peace hovered over their banner and all was quiet on the banks of the big muddy—that is, until he committee meets again. N. O. M. REACHED AMICABLE AGREEMENT.

Result of Conference Committee of Democrats and Their Allies, KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 7.-The confernce committees from the silver republians, the democrats and the populists, in session last night, finally came to an amiable agreement on a plan of campaign whereby political work will be run on lines entirely harmonious to the declaration of the democratic convention. Their idea will e worked out in every district. An advisory committee of three members from each of the three parties was appointed, and this committee, wherever possible, will work to

effect fusion on state and congressional ickets. The silver republican national committee, n session immediately after the close of the conference, voted unanimously to place Ad-lai E. Stevenson in nomination for Vice President, and to co-operate in every way President, and to co-operate in every way with the democratic party for the success of the ticket. No opposition to this action was made by any member of the committee, the debate being solely on the question of the best time to take such action. In view of the feeling shown by the silver republican delegates yesterday over Charles A. Fowne's defeat for nomination by the dem-

Towne's defeat for nomination by the democratic convention, several members of the committee advocated a postponement of final action for thirty days, but it was finally decided that delay would result in no good, and Stevenson was accordingly placed on the ticket, the committee having power to do this by action of the convention.

The populist committee met at the Lyceum and did not adjourn until 2 o'clock this morning. The debate over the result of the conference covered a wide range, on account of the peculiar conditions existing in some of the western states, as viewed from a populist standpoint. Several of the members advocated requesting Mr. Towne to withdraw in the interest of the principles to withdraw in the interest of the principles which they all advocate, and for the sake of insuring harmony and concerted action, thus allowing the indorsement of Mr. Steon. This course was strongly opposed by the more radical members of the com-nittee, who insisted that the party retain its integrity. It was finally decided to take no action until Mr. Towne shall have had a conference with Mr. Bryan. Mr. Towne will go to Lincoln today.

BRYAN'S EARLY MORNING EFFORT. Makes a Speech to Montana Delega-tion Before Daylight.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 7 .- The influx of

emocrats paying their respects to W. J. Bryan, on their return from the Kansas City convention, began before daybreak this morning. The Montana delegation arrived before daylight and marched to the Bryan home, accompanied by a band. The house was dark, but Mr. Bryan was aroused and made a speech. He said the Montana delegation still seemed to have plenty of enthusiasm. He apologized for not meeting the delegates at the depot, saying he had been up for a number of nights reading bulletins up for a number of nights reading builteths of the convention, especially during the con mittee discussion over the platform. He was glad to know, he said, the delegates were more in earnest than himself.

Mr. Bryan asked for Senator Clark, but